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inevitable—a fact due to certain removable conditions, not to an ineradicable racial antagonism. It has been fought, and that is the end of it. There is no reproach on either side. Valor was manifested by the officers and men of the two Spanish fleets destroyed by American ships, and by the Spanish land forces engaged in the defense of Santiago. Courtesy and a deserved generosity to a worthy foe were displayed by the American victors in the several decisive battles of the war.

This record affords a solid foundation for mutual respect and esteem. It should be certain, indeed, that the relations between Spain and the United States will be friendlyer henceforth than was possible in the past. There is no reason why they should be otherwise.

DO YOUR DUTY, MR. MAYOR.

Popular confidence in Mayor Ziegenhain's intention of conducting a genuine and honest investigation of the management of the Supply Department will not be strengthened by developments of secret conferences between the Mayor and Supply Commissioner Meier, followed by the former's shifty attempts to evade committing himself to a promise of such investigation.

The situation is extremely simple. The affairs of the Supply Department have been found in such shape that the February Grand Jury recommended to the Mayor the removal from office of Supply Commissioner Meier and the institution of civil proceedings against that official. Subsequently nine members of the Grand Jury visited Mayor Ziegenhain and repeated that recommendation, offering to produce witnesses to substantiate their charges. The City Council then brought its influence to bear on the Mayor in behalf of this needed investigation.

The Mayor should perform his plain duty in the premises. He should suspend Supply Commissioner Meier, pending the result of a searching investigation. He should then act as the truth brought out by such an investigation may demand. It is not ingenious to shield the Supply Commissioner by charging that the work of the February Grand Jury was "spite work." That is for the facts in the case to determine.

Mayor Ziegenhain is acting unwisely in this important matter. If there has been any neglect of duty or other wrongdoing in the Supply Department it is incumbent upon the Mayor to establish the truth of such wrongdoing and to punish the guilty parties. At the present time the Mayor should be conferring with the members of the February Grand Jury, not with the official under suspicion. This is because his oath of office binds him to faithful service to the people, not to the gang.

DISCRIMINATE.

It is in order for the members of the Saloonkeepers' Protective Association to realize with a very clear understanding that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to bring the Newberry law into disrepute with the people by insisting upon a literal and severe enforcement without regard to its spirit.

Public sentiment will promptly and unqualifiedly condemn that policy of the saloonkeepers' organization which is aimed at the rigid application of the Newberry law to such places of public pleasure, comfort and convenience as the summer gardens, the hotel cafes and similar reputable resorts where liquor is sold as an incident and under the necessary safeguards and regulations. What this sentiment demands is that the law operate to lessen the number of disreputable drinking places, where music is an incident of entertainment to evil.

Wise discrimination must be made in the enforcement of the Newberry law as in that of all laws. Rightly enforced, for the proper regulation of the liquor traffic and the suppression of the set standard as refuse to maintain the set standard of decency as wineries, saloon attachments to disreputable houses and the like—the law will grow in favor with the people. Enforced as the Saloonkeepers' Association apparently desires, it will become odious—a fact which will be of more benefit to stum saloons and wineries than to the cause of morality and decency.

The Saloonkeepers' Protective Association is going too far and too fast in its eagerness for the rigid application of the letter, rather than the spirit, of the Newberry law. Its determination to disregard that law is too obvious to be ignored. It will do well to analyze public sentiment on this question before going further in a movement which may react to its own serious injury.

IT LACKS MAGNETISM.

There would be no reproach in the fact, if, as is now stated, the volunteer troops engaged in the Philippines have grown weary of the service there, encountered and are becoming daily more eager to return to their native country.

The finest stimulus possible to soldiers, the conviction that they are opposing an antagonist equal, or even superior, in strength, and that they are fighting in a just and righteous cause, is not possessed to the fullest by the American soldiers in the Far East. It is necessary, of course, that the Filipino revolt be suppressed, but it is a police necessity, and there is little of real war in the progress of suppression. After the first excitement of guerrilla fighting dies away, service in the Philippines naturally assumes a trivial and consular aspect.

Every American volunteer in the Philippines may be relied upon to do his full duty to his flag and country. That he will not get the same pleasure from its performance which would be his in the event of a war of more dignity of motive and extent is the fault of the situation. And it will be just as well that young Americans, at the close of the campaign now under way, shall have had their fill of such work. They are not intended by blood or destiny to be the militant tools of Empire.

WAR THE PLAIN GOAL.

Little Japan's sturdy and unflinching opposition to Russia's policy of acquiring territory in Korea is not so much that of a plucky youngster who faces a big bully regardless of consequences as it is the confidence of a smaller foe who knows there's a tall and pugnacious ally waiting and eager to spring to his side when the fight begins.

It is safe to say that the first gun fired in a Russo-Japanese war would be also the opening gun of a struggle of

wider scope in which England would become almost immediately involved. The British Government is logically compelled to this action. It must attack Russia at the first favorable opportunity. It must, if possible, use either Japan or Turkey to precipitate this war and to additionally embarrass Russia. The game of battle has been thrown down by the Czar himself in India. It must be taken up by England with as little delay as possible.

For these reasons the Russo-Japanese crisis of the present moment is of especial interest. There is unquestionably a very full and free understanding between England and Japan. It may even be that an American administration has, in as far as was possible to it, committed this Government to the cause of England in the event of the worst coming to the worst with Russia. Therefore the situation just now is momentous to a degree.

NINE BRAVE AMERICANS.

Congressman Crumpacker of Indiana, Fletcher and Hittale of Minnesota, Lane of Iowa, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer and Warner of Illinois, McGill of Massachusetts and H. C. Smith of Michigan are the nine Republican members of the House who voted against the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill.

It was an exhibition of loyalty to principle, the brave stand of this little group of American patriots. Each of the nine knew the penalty incurred by his act. The bill had been made a party measure. "Allegiance to the bill," announced Representative Grosvenor, the administration mouthpiece, "is the shibboleth of Republicanism." A Republican who failed in this allegiance must accept the odium of treason to his party. From the President of the United States down to the most partially servile fourth-class Postmaster the condemnation of spoils Republicanism was certain.

It was a question, as you will see, between allegiance to the right and allegiance to one's party. The American Constitution of its own virtue extended from trade to Puerto Rico when that island became American territory. The duties of humanity and justice forbade the tariff taxation of the starving Puerto Ricans. The Sugar and Tobacco trusts commanded that this tariff tribute be exacted. The President bowed to the will of the Sugar and Tobacco trusts, sacrificing himself to do so. His party followed the President. Only these nine Republicans dared to remain true to American faith.

The names of these men should not be forgotten by the American people. The day should come when their present party reproach and shame shall be their national glory and pride. Democrats should honor them for their bravery. The time is near at hand when Americans must stand together without regard to party if American principles and American institutions are to survive.

Those 161 Republicans who voted for the Puerto Rican tariff bill may yet look mightily small when compared by American standards with the nine members of their party who voted against it.

That Council movement for an investigation of the Supply Department looks mightily like an attempt to turn the Globe-Democrat's flank and thus assault Ziegenhainism from a new quarter.

As between Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and National Committeeman Kerens, the allegiance of Missouri Republicans will be possessed by the one who is chosen to dispense Federal patronage.

It must have gratified the Sugar and Tobacco trusts to see an American President and Congress vote against their convictions on the Puerto Rican tariff issue merely because the trusts so ordered.

As a promising variety of the Sheldon experiment, St. Louisans would like to see the police force turned over to Father Coffey for one week, with the wineries as the evil to be assailed.

Alliance to the Puerto Rican tariff bill, announced Representative Grosvenor, was the shibboleth of Republicanism. It may also prove to have been the first note of the death chant.

Maybe the Mayor's present chumminess with the Supply Commissioner is intended to lend a sort of Spartan sternness of character to the punishment to be administered later. Maybe.

Don't be in a hurry to shed your winter clothing. A St. Louis policeman's life has just been saved by the heavy wearing apparel between his skin and an intrusive bullet.

It must be kept in mind that the Newberry law was intended primarily for the regulation of disorderly saloons, not for the persecution of resorts decently conducted.

About the only real obstacle in the way of adequate filtration of St. Louis's water supply consists of certain public servants who seek to serve private interests.

Joshua of old had a good deal of that stubborn faith which leads the Boers to believe that with God on their side they may yet prevail against the hosts of the enemy.

When Rudyard Kipling, in his poem on Joubert, declares that the General gave his life to a "lost cause" he seems to be at least a month ahead of the facts.

It would be a clear case of poetic justice if the American administration which sanctioned garroting in Puerto Rico should get it in the neck.

In presenting the whole of his real estate to his subjects, the King of Belgium gives them good grounds on which to revere his name.

BOERS GET READY FOR LORD ROBERTS.

Successive Defenses Built Between Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

ART AND WAR CONSIDERED.

Prevost Battersby Finds That They Cannot Be Compared Even by Contrast—British Horsed Sick and Starving.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

London, April 12.—Mr. Battersby, writing to the Daily Telegraph, under date of April 6, says:

"Our friend, the ally Boer, is at his own congenial camp along our front. Every rough kopje and defensive position he is industriously fortifying. I have ridden out and seen him digging trenches, building stone walls, erecting sandbags, redoubts, mounting cannon and preparing to receive us in the direction he hopes we shall adopt. For Boer is a young bachelor, whose choice of the strongest possibilities. The eighteen miles he is intruding southward from the Modder river range to range of low, rocky kopjes, South of the Modder, upon other hills he has entrenched with dug-outs and guns in emplacements upon table-topped hills. His right rests upon a large, flat hill, his center and left among peaks of rounded kopjes, which he has fortified with men and cannon. Yesterday (March 1) I watched the Boers at work for hours. Nearly every morning there are men at a railway station, where Boer trains. Today a few guns were fired by Boer side, and the cracking of musketry was heard. Boer is a young bachelor, whose choice of the strongest possibilities. The eighteen miles he is intruding southward from the Modder river range to range of low, rocky kopjes, South of the Modder, upon other hills he has entrenched with dug-outs and guns in emplacements upon table-topped hills. His right rests upon a large, flat hill, his center and left among peaks of rounded kopjes, which he has fortified with men and cannon. Yesterday (March 1) I watched the Boers at work